

FEBRUARY 6.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twenty-five members present.

The following paper was presented for publication: "Synopsis of the Species of Chelydrinae." By E. D. Cope.

Notice of Corundum.—Prof. LEIDY remarked that the specimens of corundum presented this evening were of unusual interest and beauty. They were from Franklin, Macon County, N. C., where the mineral is said to occur in some abundance, contained in a vein of chlorite. The specimens are fragments of large crystals, presenting portions of the faces of the latter. They exhibit in association the three varieties of the mineral. Mainly composed of gray corundum, with the crystal surfaces of bright ruby, and the interior with mingled rich blue sapphire. The ruby and sapphire, though of fine color, have not been found in a condition fit for gems. Some small crystals of gray corundum exhibit brilliant and translucent summits of ruby.

A large crystal of corundum from the same locality is now in the city. It is a truncated, six-sided, compressed pyramid, about two feet in length, and weighs about three hundred pounds. The summit is one foot by six inches in diameter. It is much fissured, and has a quantity of chlorite adherent or partially imbedded towards the base. The surface is ruby; the interior is of gray corundum with mingled sapphire.

Remarks on Fossils from Wyoming.—Prof. LEIDY made the following observations: The various fossils from the tertiary formation of Wyoming, which both I and Prof. Marsh have referred to *Lophiodon*, I suspect to belong to a genus distinct from this, as represented by the species *Lophiodon isselense*, of France. In this, as in the related and living Tapir, there are six molars in both upper and lower series. In the upper premolars of the *Lophiodon isselense* a single ridge extends from the outer part of the crown to the inner lobe, and the last lower molar has a trilobate crown.

In *Hyrachyus agrarius*, which I suspect to be the same as the *Lophiodon Bairdianus* of Prof. Marsh, there are seven molars to both upper and lower series. The upper two back premolars have two well-marked ridges extending between the outer and inner part of the crown; and the last lower molar has a bilobed crown, as in the Tapir.

Portions of two lower jaws, which I exhibit, probably belong to a smaller species of *Hyrachyus*, perhaps to the same animal as 1872.]

that indicated by Prof. Marsh under the name of *Lophiodon nanus*. One of the specimens was obtained, by Dr. Joseph K. Corson, U. S. A., at Grizzly Buttes; the other, by Dr. J. Van A. Carter, at Lodge-pole Trail, Wyoming. In both these the molar series is six, and the last molar has a bilobed crown. In the upper jaw specimen referred to *Lophiodon nanus* by Prof. Marsh, there are seven molars. One less in the lower jaw may be regarded as a less important character than the others separating *Hyrachyus* from *Lophiodon*, in which view I refer the specimens to the former under the name of HYRACHYUS NANUS. Probably also the other species which have been noticed under the names of *Lophiodon modestus*, *L. affinis*, and *L. pumilus*, may be viewed as pertaining to *Hyrachyus*.

I further exhibit portions of jaws of several individuals of a small pachyderm allied to *Hyopsodus*. The specimens were discovered, by Dr. J. Van A. Carter, at Grizzly Buttes and Lodge-pole Trail, Wyoming.

In *Hyopsodus*, seven molars, a feeble canine, and the incisors together form an unbroken row. In the lower jaw specimens, which I propose to refer to a genus with the name of *Microsyops*, six molars, a comparatively large canine, and the incisors form the corresponding series.

In *Hyopsodus*, the lower true molars, except the last one, are of uniform width at the fore and back part of the crown. In *Microsyops* the fore part of the crown is decidedly narrower than the back part. In both genera the crown of these teeth is composed of an outer pair of demiconoidal lobes with crescentoid summits and an inner pair of conical lobes. In *Hyopsodus* the contiguous horns of the crescentoid summits of the outer lobes conjoin in the antero-internal lobe, and the anterior horn of the crescentoid summit of the antero-external lobe ends at the base of the antero-internal lobe. In *Microsyops* the anterior horn of the crescentoid summit of the antero-external lobe ends in a tubercle in front of the antero-internal lobe, while its posterior horn ends in the latter; but the anterior horn of the postero-external lobe, instead of joining the antero-internal lobe, as in *Hyopsodus*, ends at the base of the antero-external lobe. The character of these teeth leads me to the belief that the jaw specimens referred to *Microsyops* belong to the same animal as that named *Hyopsodus gracilis* by Prof. Marsh, and with this view I propose the name of MICROSYOPS GRACILIS, which may be used in either case, whether the animal is or is not the same as *Hyopsodus gracilis*.

Two additional specimens I suppose belong to an insectivorous animal, though they may perhaps indicate a small marsupial. They were obtained, by Dr. Carter, at Lodge-pole Trail, Wyoming. One of the specimens, an upper jaw fragment, contains a molar tooth. This resembles the back molars of the Opossum, but with the outer lobes of the crown proportionately better developed, and

the median lobes reduced to a minute condition. A strong basal ridge bounds the crown externally, a thin one anteriorly, and a strong festoon-like portion at the bottom of the inner lobe posteriorly. The second specimen, an isolated tooth, is a diminished representative of the one described. It may be a last upper or other premolar of the same animal, or a corresponding true molar of a smaller species. We have no means of determining the probability of these specimens belonging either to *Omomys* or *Triacodon*, and I propose to name the animal to which they pertained *Palæacodon verus*. The larger tooth is 2 lines fore-and-aft, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines transversely; the smaller one is $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines fore-and-aft, and 2 lines transversely.

FEBRUARY 13.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twenty-one members present.

FEBRUARY 20.

Mr. WM. S. VAUX, Vice-President, in the chair.

Twenty-four members present.

The following paper was presented for publication: "On an Extinct Whale from California." By Edw. D. Cope.

FEBRUARY 27.

Mr. WM. S. VAUX, Vice-President, in the chair.

Nineteen members present.

On favorable report of the committees, the following papers were ordered to be published:—